THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SATYABRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) India-China trade data for April-July 2003-04, compared to 2002-03 is as under:-

(US $ Million)

	2002-03	2003-04	% age growth
Export	469.94	616.18	31.12
Import	802.45	1119.57	39.52
Total	1272.39	1735.75	36.41

(Source : DGCI & S)

(b) Major items of India's exports to China are primary and semi-finished iron and steel, iron ore, plastic and linoleum products, other ores and minerals drugs, pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals, marine products, processed minerals, inorganic/organic/agro chemicals, cotton yarn, fabrics, made ups etc. and petroleum products.

Meeting with US Under secretary, Commerce

2009. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that US Administration has stated that India should drop trade in the recent meeting which was attended by US Under Secretary for Commerce; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SATYABRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

WTO draft agreement on Generic Drugs

2010. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:
DR. AKHILESH DAS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance, has in its reaction to

the WTO draft agreement on generic drugs stated that if the draft gets through, it would set conditions on Indian generic pharmaceutical companies making it tough for them to supply medicines;

(b) if so, the difficulties expected to arise and the modifications, if any, proposed in the draft by the IPA; and

(c) Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SATYABRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (b) Secretary General, Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance (IPA) in his reaction to the WTO Decision on Paragraph 6 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health of 30th August 2003 had raised the issue of restrictions and complex procedures in the Decision and the difficulties it would create in manufacture and export of the pharmaceutical products. He also raised the issue of increase in cost of medicines by having special shaping and packaging of pharmaceutical products manufactured under this decision. In this regard, IPA proposed that the demand for special coloring/shaping of the products for most commonly used colour (white), shape (round), and size should not be accepted. However, where the originator has developed a special shape/ colour, the products under license should be distinguished.

(c) India and other developing countires had a number of concerns regarding the above decision. With regard to reasonable measures taken to prevent diversion of medicines, special packaging, labeling and/or coloring, India has stated that they should be used to distinguish products produced under the Decision, provided such distinction is feasible and does not have a significant impact on price. The developing countires wanted to arrive at a decision which would enable manufacture and export of pharmaceutical products under compulsory license to countires with limited or no manufacturing capacity in the pharmaceutical sector. The Decision would provide an opportunity to generic companeis to manufacture and export pharmaceutical products under compulsory license to countries with limited or no manufacturing capacity in the pharmaceutical sector. The Decision would enable the countries with limited or no manufacturing capacity in pharmaceutical sector to import pharmaceutical products at affordable prices.